

AN ESSAY ON LONGEVITY.

By Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart.
(Continued from our last.)

IV. Tables of Longevity.

Having thus discussed the subject of longevity in general, it may not be improper to lay before the reader the following table, explaining the shortness of human life, and pointing out how few there are, in proportion to the number born, who reach even the period of 60 years.*

Of one hundred men who are born, there die, according to Hufeland,

Under 10	-	50
Between 10 and 20	-	20
20 and 30	-	10
30 and 40	-	6
40 and 50	-	5
50 and 60	-	3

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Hence it would appear that there are only six out of a hundred who stand a chance of living beyond 60 years.

Of persons who have lived above a hundred years, the industrious Haller has collected 1113 instances, and gives the following statement of the duration of their lives:†

Of those who lived from 100 to 110 years, the instances have been above	-	1000
From 110 to 120 about	-	62
120 to 130	-	29
130 to 140	-	15
140 to 150	-	5
152 (Parr)	-	1
169 (Jenkins)	-	1

1113

But in a recent publication, the following table is given as the result of a more extensive collection of instances of longevity.

Of males and females who lived from 100 to 110 years, both inclusive, the instances have been

Above 110 to 120	-	1310
120 to 130	-	277
130 to 140	-	84
140 to 150	-	26
150 to 160	-	7
160 to 170	-	3
170 to 185	-	2

1712‡

Conclusion.

Such is the substance of the observations which have occurred to me on this interesting subject. I shall conclude with remarking, that on the whole it is more than probable, by proper attention & good management, persons in general might not only live longer, but might enjoy life with more relish, than is commonly the case at present; and it is to be hoped, in respect of this, as well as of many other particulars, that human nature is still in the threshold of acquirement, that it will yet obtain greater and more important acquisitions of knowledge, and may reach further improvement both with regard to the extent of personal and mental gratifications, which our species may be found capable of enjoying, and also the means of possessing them, with more satisfaction and comfort, and for a much longer period of time.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE preceding observations are only intended as a basis, for the purpose of obtaining the additional facts and observations which are necessary to elucidate so important an enquiry. It is particularly requested, therefore, that the following questions may be answered with as much minuteness and accuracy as circumstances will admit of.

Questions for the consideration of those intelligent persons by whom this Paper may be perused:—

1. What is the effect of the climate in which you reside, on the health and longevity of the human race?
2. What form is reckoned most conducive to health and longevity?
3. Is it found, that being descended from young and from healthy parents, is essential for good health and old age?
4. Is it found, that health and old age depend much on the disposition or temper of the individual?
5. Is there any perceptible difference in consequence of situation of life?

* On the Art of prolonging Human Life; a work written by professor Hufeland, of Jena, in Germany.

† Haller's Elements Physiologie Corporis Human, vol. vii. Lib. 53. sect. 3. p. 103.

‡ See Journal of Longevity, printed in 1799.

6. What professions are reckoned to myself on that interesting subject. (To be continued.)

7. Is exercise or moderate labour found necessary for preserving health and long life?

8. Have the long-lived in general been in the marriage state?

9. Have the greatest proportion of the long-lived consisted of males or females?

10. Have there been any instances of persons renewing their age, getting new teeth, new hair, &c.?

11. What are the other circumstances tending to promote long life?

12. What is the effect of diet on health and longevity?

13. What are the effects of clothing?

14. What the effect of habitation, and the difference in living in a town or in the country?

15. What are the effects of habits and customs, in regard to early rising, bathing, regular meals, regular sleep, and, in particular, what are those minute circumstances on which it is supposed that health and longevity principally depend?

16. What are the rules regarding medicine which are accounted the most useful and salutary?

17. What are the most remarkable instances of longevity, and how are they authenticated?

18. What are the rules adopted by those who have attained great age?

19. Have any tables of longevity been drawn up in your neighbourhood, and how do they agree with the one extracted from Hufeland?

20. Do any additional observations or particulars occur to you on the subject of health or longevity?

No. II.

Of such Rules and Habits as may contribute to the preservation of good Health and long Life.

If persons were to live with the simplicity of ancient times, it is probable that they would attain long life, without experiencing any material illness, merely by a proper attention to air, exercise, clothing, and diet. But in the present state of society, the bulk of the community must follow, not a natural, but an artificial mode of life, and thence are perpetually exposed to various temptations, which they find it difficult always to resist, and to dangers which they cannot always avoid. In luxurious times, therefore, persons in general cannot expect to live long, at least with any degree of satisfaction, unless by great care, and by an attention to a variety of minute particulars, which they either learn from others, or acquire by their own experience. The mass of useful facts and observations thus accumulating every day, and perishing daily with those who had acquired them, must be very great. Unfortunately, hitherto, no individual has taken the trouble of collecting them. Such a collection would certainly be a most acceptable offering to the public, more especially if written in a plain and distinct manner, and laying down such rules alone as were practicable according to the general style of modern life. With the view of contributing to so useful a work, I shall proceed to state such observations as have been either communicated to me by others,* or have occurred

* Among other communications I received from a friend in the country, a number of rules of diet and regimen, written in Latin as far back as the year 1643, in answer to the general question: "By what means a person might be enabled to prolong life to the latest period?" The following is a literal translation of that Paper:

A person will be enabled to prolong life to the latest period, by observing the following salutary rules.

1. The stomach ought never to be overloaded with food, otherwise the body will be rendered unfit for exertion.
2. Moderation in exercise, food, drink, sleep, and venery.
3. No fresh food should be taken, unless the preceding meal has been properly digested.
4. The meals should not be uniform; but supper always lighter than dinner.
5. Excess in former meals must be corrected by a subsequent abstinence.
6. All food should be duly masticated before it be swallowed.
7. The quantity of drink should always be proportioned to that of solid food.
8. No drink should be taken until a due portion of solid food has been swallowed.
9. A variety of dishes ought not to be eaten at the same time.
10. It will be advisable to refrain from a meal (dinner) once a week, particularly when the body appears to require less food.
11. Bodily exercise should be so managed once a day, as to excite the natural heat (glow) and before a meal. The advantages resulting from such practice are thus described by EUSEBIUS: "Exercise," says he, "contributes to the preservation of human life; it dissipates all superfluous humours of a plethoric habit; it invigorates our faculties; it is a gain of time; the enemy of idleness; the duty of the young; and the delight of the aged. For exercise

disengages and expels, through the pores, all superfluous humours; while the greatest injuries may ensue from a contrary conduct: hence the poet observes, 'Easè is not to be acquired unless it be combined with toil: for instance is generally attended with dissolution.'

12. In taking food, liquids and soft substances ought to precede those of a dry and solid nature.

13. Between meals, both solid and liquid food should be avoided.

14. The bowels should be regular every day, either by nature or artificial means.

15. Extremes of heat and cold, with respect to food, drink, and air, are equally to be guarded against.

16. Sleep ought not to continue less than six hours, nor exceed eight.

17. Immediately after a meal, and with a full stomach, it is hurtful to engage in reading, writing, or deep reflections.

18. Violent exercise, shortly after a meal, ought never to be undertaken.

19. When the body is in a languid state, all the limbs should be vigorously stretched.

20. Drink should never be taken on an empty stomach; as, in that state, it cannot fail to prove exceedingly hurtful by agitating the nerves. Galen says, in the second Aphorism, 21. If a hungry person drink wine before he eat, he will speedily be attacked with spasms and delirious symptoms. Nor should wine be taken (habitually) after meals; because it unnaturally accelerates the digestion, propels the food before it is properly digested, and lays the foundation of obstructions and putridity.

21. Wine should never be taken immoderately; and it would be advisable, as much as possible, to abstain from its use, because it affects the brain: hence, no person of a weak organization should venture to drink it, unless in small quantities, or diluted. Serapion remarks, 'Wine fills the head with many vapours.'

22. The bread should be of the best quality, soft, (not too stale,) and mixed with a small portion of salt.

23. Cheese, and all the artificial preparations of milk, ought to be avoided; though pure milk, when mixed with sugar may not be deemed unwholesome during the summer. Milk and water, or whey, is a salutary beverage at all seasons.

24. Fish should be seldom eaten, and then they ought to be tender and well dressed, with the addition of vinegar, spices, and other sauces.

25. Oysters, and all shell-fish, should be avoided, because they afford only a cold, slow, and viscous aliment.

There are many useful hints in these Rules, though some of them are not applicable to general use, according to the modern style of living.

From the Quebec Mercury.

We sometime past mentioned in our paper the fate of a miser who perished in the fire at St. Thomas's, and whose skeleton was said to be found extended over his iron chest. Attached to some St. Croix Gazettes, we have from a friend, a narrative of that fire in M. S. Here follows an extract:

"Amongst those who have lost their lives was an old German, who had been many years a resident, and by the dint of the various schemes and illegal traffic, had accumulated much wealth; when living he was a very bad neighbor, a shocking unmerciful master, and no man's friend. When any needy wretch unfortunately fell into his clutches, he always dealt with him most unfeelingly to increase his pelf, for

"His God was gold, and his religion theft."

"An hour before the fire extended to his house, one of his white companions told him that if he would trust his bags of gold and dollars to his house, he might send them with his negroes and that they should be safe, but this he refused to do. Presently after, as the fire was approaching, he was requested by the same man to unbind one of his slaves, whom he had chained to a post for some misdemeanour, and this he also refused to comply with, but suffered him to be burnt to ashes.

"The reptile soul, whose reasoning powers were pent, Within the bounds of logic Cent per Cent,

Would trust no man, white or black, but stuck close to his chests in the midst of the flames, 'till reduced to a skeleton; no doubt he had no power before or at the last gasp to beg for mercy; we are informed that the last exclamations of the forlorn, soulless, encased wretch, were,

"O my Dollars! my Dollars! my darling Dollars!"

"The fire is consuming me—Adieu! adieu! adieu!"

"Next day among the immensity of ruins exposed after such awful devastations, his bones were found close by a large iron chest, with the key of it clinched fast to the parched bones of his wrist. No less than 80,000 dollars were found which were lodged in the fort, to be appropriated to the relief of the real sufferers.

"Hear this, all ye misers, and tremble; of all the filthy, carnivorous animals of God's creating, ye are the most detestable and hateful in his eyes."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated in May.

"Our political world has lately experienced a considerable degree of commotion from the conviction and condemnation of lord Melville, (alias Harry Dundas) as speculator of the public money.—Mr. Pitt also, by appearing to defend him, (although in a very weak degree,) has much diminished his own popularity, which however has been long on the decline. Mr. Pitt stood on high ground when he resigned his situation at the head of affairs, on the principle of catholic emancipation; but his opposition to Mr. Addington, particularly in respect to the militia bill; his succeeding him in consequence of it; and then introducing his own bill, which proved equally unproductive, have lowered him much in the public opinion. Time was, when Pitt had to nearly identified himself with our constitution, that it was almost as tedious to speak against him as against the king: but that time is no more. His talents are great, but he is now reduced as on a level with other men, and his every word and act fully and freely canvassed.—probably; indeed, this may, in some measure have arisen from the liberal manner in which that excellent Patriot Mr. Addington, (now lord Sidmouth) invited a discussion and examination of his opinions and conduct, which produced such habits of criticising the actions of ministers, as cannot be easily destroyed. His mismanagement of the war, by leaving our foreign possessions so exceedingly unprotected, has also exposed him to much severe animadversion. In short, I consider Mr. Pitt now nearly at the end of his career.—We apprehend no danger from Bonaparte's threatened invasion, but the commercial world are full of fears with respect to our colonial possessions."

FRANKFORT, July 20th, 1805.

ON Tuesday the 6th inst. Christopher Irvin who stood charged with passing counterfeit notes of the bank of the U. S. was discharged by the district court of the U. S. now sitting in this town.

About twelve months ago, William Alcorn and him were both arrested in Lexington for the above offence, and brought before the Hon. Judge Innes, who appointed a special term in September last for their trial. Irvin gave bail for his appearance, and Alcorn was committed for the want of bail.

The court in a prosecution against Coombs, sometime ago for a similar offence, adjudged that the testimony of persons conversant with bank notes, was incompetent to prove the forgery, but that the clerk of the bank was the proper witness; the attorney for the district sent forward and procured the attendance of a clerk from Philadelphia at the special term. Irvin failed to appear. Alcorn was tried, and upon objection by his counsel to the testimony of the clerk, the court adjudged that he was incompetent to prove the forgery in the president and cashier's signatures but might prove the forgery in any other parts of the bills. This was done, and Alcorn was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Irvin's bail pursued him to Georgia, and brought him up to the November term: he gave sickness as excuse to the court for his non-appearance at September, and was bailed to March term; but again failed to appear, and being again pursued by his bail, was brought up to the first day of the present July term, and expressed great anxiety for his trial. The Federal attorney was not ready for want of the clerk from the bank; but to remove that impediment the counsel for Irvin, entered on the record the following agreement:—

"It is agreed and admitted, by the said Irvin, that the attorney for the United States may on the said Irvin's trial, produce any witnesses whom he may select, to prove the notes in the indictment mentioned, to be false, forged and counterfeit notes; and the said attorney shall not upon the trial be required to produce any officers of the bank in the indictment mentioned, to give evidence of the forgery alleged; and that Thursday the tenth day of the present term be fixed for the trial of said Irvin."

On Thursday the 11th inst. the trial commenced. The Federal attorney proved the passing of the notes in the indictment charged to three several persons. He then produced several officers of the Lexington bank, and several of the most eminent merchants, who all deposed that they had been, and were in the habit of receiving such notes, and that these were forged—and being required to give their reasons for such assertions, went on to point them out in the copperplate, as well as the manuscript part of the notes. They were all very positive as to the notes being forged. One merchant had seen the president and cashier actually sign in August last, and averred these signatures in question to be forged. The attorney then went on to prove Irvin's having in possession other forged notes, and having offered forged notes to others before he passed them in question: upon the third day of the examination, the counsel for the prisoner, moved to reject the latter description of testimony, because it referred to other notes than those mentioned in the indictment—the judge took time till Monday, and then adjudged that the testimony should go to the jury to prove felonious intention. When the examination of testimony on both sides was gone through, the prisoner's counsel moved the court to reject all the testimony given to prove the notes counterfeit, it not being the best, but that the prosecutor should have sent forward a man with the notes to the bank, to compare the notes with the regular notes had there been a bank or not—that the agreement only dispensed with one kind of testimony, but that the next best should still be had. The attorney

urged the argument which, vested in him the power to reject the witness, and considering the time when it was made, and the circumstances of the parties, it would be absurd to suppose any other meaning given to it than that under which he had acted, and any other would make it a mere deception, as such a messenger could not have been sent to the bank, and if he could, such a difficulty would be greater than bringing a clerk here: neither would such testimony be legal when brought. The court decided that the testimony which had been adduced should be rejected.—That altho' the argument left it to the prosecutor to select witnesses, yet they must be legal when brought, and that the argument only dispensed with one kind of evidence, but the next best should be adduced, which was that of a man who had compared the notes with the register at the bank. The attorney, therefore, offered the certificate of the cashier of the bank, that the bills had been compared with the register, and that none of such dates and numbers were issued from the bank; and offered to give testimony that he had marked the bills before they were sent, and could now identify them, and that they and the above certificate were inclosed under cover by the president of the bank to Irvin, whose signature to the letter was proved. The court thought the testimony inadmissible.

The attorney then said he would go on upon the testimony of the witness who had seen the president and cashier write, and proved their signatures were correspondent to those they had used for years past. The court said that the evidence of that witness could not be admitted, as he had not seen those officers write until since the crime charged against the prisoner.

The attorney then desired to know if he might proceed to convince the jury from the testimony of the prisoner's conduct, that the bills were forged, as well as that he knew them to be so: The court observed that the opinion was to exclude the officers of the bank of Lexington, and the merchants who had testified to the forgery as a matter of opinion arising from comparison and an inspection of notes, and not from a knowledge of the secret checks in the bank.

Whereupon the attorney moved the court to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which was granted and the jury discharged. The prisoner was then again prayed in to custody to be indicted anew.—His counsel moved for him to be discharged, because he had been once in jeopardy, and because the *nolle prosequi* was a bar. The court decided in favor of the prisoner, that a *nolle prosequi* was a bar, and ordered him to be discharged.

NORFOLK, July 5.

The fleets—Captain Tompkins of the sch'r Hornet, left Guadaloupe 20th June. On the 21st he fell in with his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Kingfisher, capt. Cribb, of 18 guns, who informed capt. T. that on the 17th he saw the combined French and Spanish fleets to the Northward of all the islands, steering N. East; and that, on the 19th he saw Ad. Nelson, with twelve sail of the line in pursuit of them. He also stated that the day after the combined fleets passed Antigua, [at which they did not call] they overtook 13 sail of homeward bound merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate and a sloop of war; the whole of the trade was captured, and ordered to Martinique, under the protection of a frigate. A few days afterwards they were discovered by the Kingfisher and an English frigate; upon which the commander of the French vessel set fire to all the merchant ships, and made his escape. Capt. T. further informs, that, as the French passed Guadaloupe, they took on board about 800 troops under the command of Gen. Ott; 6 days afterwards 4 frigates returned with the same troops, and landed them on the North side of the Island.—The two ships of the line heretofore said to have arrived at Guadaloupe, were from Rochefort, and not from Brest; they joined the fleets which then consisted of 20 sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes. The French did not touch at Dominica as heretofore stated. The embargo in the British Islands had been taken off immediately on the arrival of the British fleet, so far as respected neutrals.

By Capt. Hipkins, of the sch'r Father and Sons, we have received an Antigua paper of the 18th ult. from which we extract the following article, which places the arrival of Nelson beyond doubt, and confirms the above report by capt. Tompkins.

Saint John's (Antigua) June 18.

On Wednesday 15th we had the pleasure of seeing the fleet under the command of vice Admiral Lord Nelson, consisting of 12 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 sloops of war and a brig, anchor in the road of St. John from whence his lordship failed the next day about noon, in search of the French fleet.

We understand his lordship, in consequence of information he received, failed from Barbadoes to Grenada, which in all probability, prevented his coming up with the French fleet before they passed this island. His lordship did not come on shore; declaring, as we have been told, that he had not been out of the Victory for two years.

Before his lordship failed, Netley, sch'r under whose convoy the fleet from this island had sailed on Friday preceding, came in, with the very unpleasant intelligence that all the vessels had been taken, as we had indeed but too much reason to apprehend from the time the French fleet passed by this island. The vessels from this island were fourteen in number. On board these vessels were 5,400 hds. sugar, 100,000 lbs. coffee and other merchandises—which with the vessels are computed at the value of about 400,000 sterling.

The Northumberland, Admiral Cockburn did not sail with Lord Nelson. And the Courier brig was dispatched for England.

Capt. Boyer, from Martinique, when under the lee of Antigua, spoke one of 13 British frigates, and was informed that the French and Spanish fleets had gone to Barbadoes with an intention of cutting out 90 sail of British merchant men which were there, and then to proceed to Trinidad to attack Lord Nelson with 12 sail of the line, who was, they said, at Trinidad. Lord Nelson, it was also stated, stopped 20 hours at Barbadoes, where he took in 1500 troops, and proceeded for Trinidad, and he was expected back to Barbadoes, and from the time the French proceeded for that place, and the expected arrival of Lord Nelson, there was but little doubt of their meeting with each other.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

On Friday evening last arrived at New York from Nantz, in France, the ship Mississippi, Capt. Skidmore, in 30 days. This vessel left Nantz the 27th May. Came passenger, the honorable Robert Livingston, late ambassador of the United States to the French government, his family and suite.

Mr. Livingston is the bearer of bills drawn by the American minister at Paris on the Treasury of the United States under the treaty of Louisiana, and it is supposed that all the creditors of the French government, whose claims were recognized under that treaty, will soon receive their bills.

LONDON, May 24.

Admiral Collingwood, whose failing from Plymouth we stated yesterday, is to receive his final instructions from Admiral Lord Gardner, off Brest. He will proceed to the West Indies, or reinforce Lord Nelson's Squadron, as circumstances may require. His force consists of 11 sail of the line, completely victualled and stored for six months.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of Jerome Bonaparte's lady at Dover. It is some time since we announced that he and his wife had arrived in a neutral vessel at Lisbon, and that he had landed, but that his wife had remained on board. The vessel, the Erin, from Baltimore, afterwards failed to the Texel, but the most positive orders were there given to prevent this unfortunate lady from landing, and all communication between the ship and the shore was prohibited. The Erin left the Texel on the 11th, and arrived in Dover Roads, on the 18th. Madame Bonaparte was accompanied by her brother, Mr. W. Patterson, a lady (Mrs. Anderson) and Dr. Garner, a French physician. She was, we understand permitted to land in consequence of an order from government, and is now in Dover. It is said that when Jerome landed in Lisbon he was arrested at the desire of the government, and sent a prisoner to France.

Letters have been received from on board the Victory, 100 guns, Lord Nelson's flag-ship, which state, that when the account of the first failing of the Toulon fleet was received by his lordship he went up as high as Aboukir, then returned through the Faro of Messina. When the boats landed at Aboukir, the English found the town deserted, the inhabitants supposing the fleet to be a French fleet. The fortifications erected only three years ago, have been suffered to crumble to pieces.

MADRID, April 18.

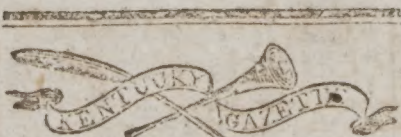
We learn from Algiers, that on the 18th ult. the Dey, about ten o'clock in the morning, about two miles from the city, and quite alone, was attacked by four well armed Turks. He was fired upon twice, and received two wounds, by which he lost two fingers off his left hand. The assassins have been apprehended. The Dey was conveyed to his palace. He is at present out of danger. One of the balls fortunately fell upon a purse which the Dey had in a pocket covering his left breast. This attempt to murder the Dey is ascribed to the dearness of all sorts of provision, and which he had neglected to remedy.

TAKEN up by Robert M'Dade, living on the waters of Mill creek, Fleming county, a **SORREL HORSE**, thirteen hands and a half high, perhaps fourteen years old, a natural trotter, some white in his forehead, a small blaze down to the tip of his nose, some saddle marks, a letter on his near shoulder nearly like an O. Appraised to \$6. by James Kirkpatrick and James Quinn, this 20th day of May, 1805. A Copy. Test.

Geo. W. Botts, D. C. F. C. C.

TAKEN up by John Scott, living in Jefferson county, on the Hickman road; one gray, **Dark Bay Mare**, three years old this spring, thirteen hands and a half high, a small star in her forehead, no brand perceivable; appraised to forty dollars. April 23, 1805.

Thos. Helm, J. P.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."
LEXINGTON, JULY 30, 1805.

A meeting of the Printers and Bookfellers in the Western Country, will be held in the town of Lexington, on the first Wednesday in October next. The object of this meeting is, to take such measures as may be thought most advisable, to form an association among the Printers and Bookfellers, similar to the Literary Fair in the Atlantic States, thereby to facilitate the publication and interchange of works of merit. The attendance of all those concerned in the above branches of business is requested.

The different Editors of News-papers in the Western Country are requested to give the above an insertion.

M'Cusick who was lodged in jail for stealing a horse, as mentioned in our last, was had before the examining court on Wednesday last, who remanded him to jail for further trial before the circuit court.

Mr. Watson, in Clarke county, between ten and eleven miles from this place, in digging for Salt Water, struck upon a vein of water, which is supposed to possess great Medical virtue. It is strongly impregnated with Sulphur, and a little Salt. It operates as a Cathartic and Diuretic; and four or five pints may be drank at a time, without any oppression being felt therefrom. The Editor of this paper visited the place two mornings past, where he found upwards of 100 people, and was told that about the same number used the water every morning; and that such as were afflicted with complaints, have generally received great advantages by its use.

The Olympian Springs we consider as the best watering place within our reach, from the great variety which is there to be met with; but to those whose avocations will not permit them to leave town for more than a day or two at a time, Mr. Watson's well will be considered a valuable discovery.

The following communication was received yesterday morning, from an unknown correspondent. The object of the writer was, no doubt, to censure the trustees of Lexington, for suffering obstructions in our streets—therefore we conceive it but justice to them to state, that the grievances complained of, are occasioned by the improvements which are making in paving the streets and erecting buildings. And even if the writer should get his horse's legs broke, together with his own neck, the loss to the community would be trifling, when put in competition with the great advantages they would receive by the streets being paved.

Excuse de day of de mont, I forgot him.

MR. PRATFORD,
SUR, If you will dake a druppel on yourself, and bleas bud him in your Nuse Babers, I will dell you what he is about treckly pymepp. Last nite I coms in dis down, unt as I coms along, I tot he was a down like oter downs, unt haf de streeds oben unt fine, so as a stranger gan go py day, oter py nite—But wat my gumbiant I will dell you pymepp—Yout as I git apuf Gorge Anterson his store, my hors he fall oter som stones; den I tink treckly as he will pe petter for me to go on de oter site of te streets; so I goes along, unt my hors fall oter a tam barfel of blanks unt joyces unt logs, &c. &c. &c. do indegious to menflum. Now, Mr. Pratford, ef you will only dell de Drufdees to dake kare wat tea ar apout, unt nod led drange fokes prake his hors's leggs, unt may pe my neck in de pargin, You will oplige a ferey omple farvt.

Not a Pence. Excuse pat riding unt shelling, as I am not mutch of a skollar in English, put ef you daak me Tuch I gan daak wid you.

Extract of a letter from Dover, dated May 21.

"This day, at about half past two o'clock, the beautiful madame Jerome Bonaparte received the visits of the most conspicuous persons, both ladies and gentlemen, at this place. Her style and behaviour on this occasion displayed an unaffected elegance and dignified composure which entirely confirmed the favorable impression, which on her first landing, was immediately made. She was dressed with great simplicity and modesty: on her head she wore no ornament but her hair, seeming to trust completely to that nature, which had, to her, been so bountiful. The company remained a considerable time, each appearing to vie in the offer of attentions. Among many distinguished persons, late Vorbes, the hon. general Hope, Mr. Sher-

ington, &c. were particularly noticed.

"May 22—Madame Jerome Bonaparte has this day experienced a continuation of attention from the chief inhabitants, the military, &c. The time of her residence is not yet determined.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to letters from Paris, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretic.

CADIZ, April 4.

"General Moreau has been much consulted in all our movements. He said the other day, 'That if he could not take Gibraltar, he would render it not worth the keeping to the English; and we expect that some serious attempts to burn the town and the shipping will be made in the course of the summer.'

LONDON, May 21.

"The latest accounts from Paris, state, that bets for large sums are offered in this city, and various other places in France, that a general peace will take place in less than twelve months. It was, however, rumored at Paris, that orders were on the point of being issued from the War-Office for collecting a numerous army at Bayonne.

"According to the latest advices from Cadiz, General Moreau embarked there on the 20th ult. in a French corvette for America. Jerome Bonaparte has left Madrid, under the assumed name of Mr. Albert, merchant of New-York, on his way to France. Orders, however, have been given to the Prefect of Bayonne and Perpignan to detain him, should he enter either of those towns, until they shall receive further information from the French Government. The Spanish troops in the intrenchment of St. Roch, now amount to 28,000. An attack upon Gibraltar is still confidently talked of at Cadiz."

BONAPARTE is stated to have communicated to the court of Berlin, the terms on which he is willing to form the basis of negotiation. They consist of four articles:—

1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

2d. The solemn guarantee of Great Britain and Russia, to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.

3d. The unequivocal resignation, on the part of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France. And

4th. He engages in return to leave Malta in the possession of England—and to cede to the Emperor Alexander and his heirs, the sovereignty of the republic of the Seven Islands.

Captain Dorbysire, from St. Bartholomews, informs us, that a second British fleet of sixteen sail of the line were hourly expected at Barbadoes, for the purpose of making an attack upon Martinique.

(New-York pap.)

A dreadful occurrence took place on Monday morning, at the Hurlet coal work, near Paisley. About 6 o'clock, while the men were at work, the inflammable air in the pit took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air, the mangled parts were scattered about in all directions. One of them was found at the distance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit. There is every reason to fear that the other thirteen, who were below, have all been killed. The father of one of the sufferers went down in the hope of saving them, but was instantly suffocated by the foul air. A horse at the mouth of the pit was killed, and the whole of the machinery blown to atoms.

(London paper.)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from a gentleman in Philadelphia, a Post Note of the Kentucky Insurance Company, No. 133, for One Thousand Dollars, dated Lexington, 4th June, 1805, payable at the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, sixty days after date—to my order—endorsed by me to Charles Plantants of Philadelphia, and by him endorsed in blank. The above reward will be paid for the said Note if delivered to John Hallowell, Attorney at law, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Lexington.

Levis Sanders.


Payment of the above note has been stopped at the Bank of the United States, and application is made to the Insurance Company for a re-

REMOVAL. LAWSON McCULLOUGH, TAILOR.

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant.
12m Lawson McCullough

SCOTT COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN up by Daniel Neale, living about 1 1/2 miles from Georgetown, near Col. Payne's a **BAY MARE**, five years old, 14 hands 1-2 an inch high, a few white hairs under the saddle, and in the forehead; a small white spot on the off shoulder; branded on the right shoulder thus  Appraised to Sixty dollars.

SAM'L. SHEPHERD, J. P.

May 29, 1805.

TAKEN up by Robert Torbett near Wilkins's Mill, a **DARK**

BAY MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands and half high, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, has on a pair of old corked shoes before, some saddle spots, has on an old bell 5 or 6s. price, fastened with a piece of raw hide, joined with two leather strings; in low order. Appraised to 60 dollars. Certified under my hand this 12th day of July, 1805.

Richard M. Thomas.
Woodford County
May 26th, 1805.

JOSEPH FRAZER

JOSEPH FRAZER has a pair of white horses, one of which is a bay mare, and the other a white gelding, both of which are well broken, and will do any kind of work.

For further particulars, apply to Joseph Frazer, at his residence in the town of Lexington.

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For further particulars, apply to Joseph Frazer, at his residence in the town of Lexington.

JOSEPH FRAZER

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at the court house door in Lexington, on Saturday the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock, a **LOT of GROUND** in the town of Lexington, lying on Water Street, and measuring in front on Water Street, sixteen feet and thirty-two feet back, and adjoining the lots of Mr. William Todd and Mr. William Leavy. Immediately in front of this Lot, is an excellent Spring. Ninety days credit will be given, the purchaser giving an approved andorled negotiable note, and possession given immediately.

Robert Barr,
Stephen Collins,
John Bradford, Trustees, &c.

July 29, 1805. 3w.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

EVERY bond, note and account, due to the estate of **PATRICK McCULLOUGH** deceased, above the sum of \$5, will be put into the hands of **HENRY CLAY Esq.** with directions to order suits IMMEDIATELY. No application for indulgence from any person indebted to said estate, need be made, unless accompanied with an approved endorsed note, at 60 days, negotiable at the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company. I am impelled to this measure, from the result of several personal applications, and a conviction that no other will succeed.

JOHN BRADFORD, Exr.
May 29, 1805. 1c

Scott County, Ky.

TAKEN up by Thomas Duley Ten. living about four miles from George Town, on the waters of Cain Run; a

SORREL MARE,

supposed to be about two years old, near fourteen hands high, a blaze face, one fore foot and one hind foot white, no brand perceivable; appraised to thirty dollars.

May 22, 1805.

A Copy Teste,

Sam'l. Shepard, J. P.

N. B. Since the mare has shed her coat, there is the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder of three letters, but as she is wild they cannot be distinguished.

Thos. Duley, sen.

Gallatin County, Kentucky.

TAKEN up by Charles Stice, on the waters of the Twins, in about three or four miles of the Kentucky river, a **BLACK HORSE**, judged to be twelve or thirteen years old, five feet high, branded on the near shoulder with W, gray hairs in flank, two hind feet white; some saddle spots, been lately burnt for the fistula. Appraised to thirty five dollars. Given under my hand this 3d day of June, 1805.

MOSES BAKER, J. P.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, on the head waters of Hughton, one mile from Hallack's tavern, on the 27th day of May last, a bright **SORREL HORSE**, about fifteen hands high, seven years old, with a small star in his forehead, and a few white saddle marks; shod before; a bob tail; no brand perceivable. Whoever finds or takes up said horse, and brings him to me, or sends me word so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, together with all reasonable charges, to be paid by me.

ANDREW LYDICK.

July 13, 1805. 2w.

State of Ohio, Adams County, Tiffin Township.

TAKEN from a horse thief, a **SORREL MARE**, two years old past, both hind feet white, and a bald face and a dun spot on her hip, and two or three on her neck. I desire the owner to come forward and prove property and pay charges and take her away.

ISAAC HERL, living on the state road, from Limestone to Chillicothe, 2 1/2 miles from Limestone, and 5 miles from Western's.

1805. 1w

TO BE SOLD

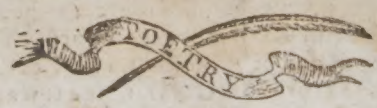
ON Tuesday the 10th of September next, to the highest bidder at the late dwelling house of Col. Robert Sanders, deceased, in Scott County, sundry articles, viz. Several well bred Stallions, a number of well bred Mares and Colts, Mules and other Horses; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. at twelve months credit, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; also, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to come forward by the day of sale with their accounts properly adjusted, that provision may be made for the payment thereof. The sale will continue from day to day until gone through.

John Thomson
David Flournoy Executors.

Peter Gatewood,

July 29, 1805. 4w.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE BALL.

HARK! the doors wide open fly,
The spacious hall the guests receive,
Pleasure flashes from each eye,
Rapture glows on every face,
Swiftly the sparkling bowl goes round,
Filled with Madeira, Punch or Sherry,
Every heart is growing merry,
Music now begins to sound.
To happier scenes the joyful crowd advance,
And now behold,
The young and old,
Begin the pleasing dance.

The smiling parties fill the floor,
And think the reel performed too soon,
I'll dance now, you danced before,
Fiddler strike another tune;
The bumper's empty, fill it up,
Keep the liquor constant flowing,
While our hearts with mirth are glowing,
Never let the pleasure stop.
Nimble o'er the floor the gay youths prance,
While beautiful fair,
With graceful air,
Join in the joyful dance.

On pleasure's wings
They all arise,
His noblest strings
The fiddler plies,
And every bow is filled with punch or toddy
The joyful crew,
Their pleasure pursue,
With skipping and prancing,
With drinking and dancing,
While mirth and laughter flows to every body.

But pleasure's term must soon expire
New languor seizes every soul,
With dancing they begin to tire,
Nor will they taste the flowing bowl.
The music now may sound in vain,
Now the tambourine and fiddle
Sound as dull as sweetie, twiddle,
And all perceive a tedious pain.
With eyes they o'er the company glance,
Forsake the room,
Set out for home,
Leaving the tiresome dance.

THE GRATEFUL GUEST.

The late Joseph Younger, who was prompter to Covent Garden theatre, during the management of Mr. Coleman, one day met old Lewis, who formerly played at Cheltenham, before their majesties, and seeing he was apparently in great distress, took him home with him, gave him some clothes, and kept him to dinner. After the cloth was removed, and the bottle in circulation, Younger observed that Lewis was rather melancholy upon which his grateful guest observed as follows: "I was just reflecting what a hard case it is, that a man of talents like myself, should be about half naked and half starved, whilst such a d—d stupid rascal as you are, live in luxury, and have it in your power to give me clothes and provisions."

A few Sundays ago, a clergyman preaching in the neighborhood of Wapping, observing that most part of his audience were in the seafaring way, very naturally embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Amongst other things he advised them to be ever on the watch, that upon whatever tack the devil should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in the action. "Aye master," cried a jolly son of Neptune, "but let me tell you, that I'll be d—d if it don't depend on your having the weather gauge of him."

KENTUCKY Sd.

Montgomery Circuit Court, July Term, 1805.

Christian Keener, Complainant,

AGAINST

John Hawkins, Ezekiel Heyden, John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray & Basil Holmes, In Chancery.

THE Defendants James Gray, and Basil Holmes, and Henry Young, not having entered their appearance according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by Geo. M. Bibb, his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's Bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively.

A Copy Teste,
Micajah Harrison, c. m. c. c.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to us by Robert B. Morton, for the purpose of securing to David Davis, a certain sum of money, will be exposed to sale, on the second day of September next, two hundred and six acres of Land, with the Mills, Distilleries, and other appurtenances, lately in the occupation of the said Morton. The said property is situated on the North fork of Licking, in the county of Mason, and equal in value, to most mills in the State. The sale will be on the premises, and will be made for Cash.

Thomas Marshall, Trustees.
Boyl Duke.

W. Lexington, July 15, 1805.

JOHN LOWRY,
HAS for sale, a quantity of
3 BEAVER FUR,
at his Hat Manufactory, on Main cross
Street, Lexington.
July 15, 1805. 6w

TAKEN up by Thomas Reynolds, living in Jefferson county, at Curd's Ferry; a
3 BLUE ROAN HORSE,
fifteen years old; both ears lit, a little white on both hind feet, branded on the near buttock, thus IP crest fallen, and

several Saddle spots. Appraised to five pounds; given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1805.

John Lowry, J. P.

F. D. J. CALAIS & Co.
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.
In the house formerly occupied as the office of the Kentucky Gazette; where they have for sale, a quantity of Manufactured

6 CHEWING TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
CUT & DRY TOBACCO &c.
Of superior quality.

P. S. Wanted immediately, to hire, Four or Five Negro Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, to be employed in a tobacco manufactory. Also wanted to purchase, immediately some

TOBACCO of the first quality.
tf Lexington, June 11, 1805.

Taken up by Patrick Noonon, in Jefferson county, near Lewis's mill, a
Roan Mare,

four years old, about 13 hands high, no brand perceivable appraised to 25 dollars.

John Hawkins, J. P.

Taken up by David Bruton, living in Madison county, on the waters of Tate's creek,

Two Roan Fillies;
one two years old this spring, branded on the near thigh PA; appraised to 30 dollars. The other one year old this spring, the same brand on shoulder, appraised to 20 dollars.

Humphrey Jones, J. P.

May 3, 1805.

A STAGE COACH, COACHEE & CHARIOT,

WILL be constantly kept for hire, at Travellers' Hall. Parties may engage the above carriages, with good horses and careful drivers, upon the shortest notice, by application to

ROBERT BRADLEY
Lexington, June 28, 1805.

B. Good **SADDLE HORSES**

for hire. R. B.

COACH MAKING

BY

3 WYATT & REDD,
On Main Street, above Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Lexington, (K.)

Three or Four **APPRENTICES** Wanted.

GENTLEMEN binding their sons to the above business, may depend on every pains being taken to improve their morals, as well as to instruct them in a genteel and profitable trade. No youth will be taken for a shorter time than five years, and his cloathing found for the three first, and well recommended.

This business is carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale; and they pledge themselves to make good any defect in their work, gratis.

July 16, 1805. 6m.

BROWN, HART & Co.

Wills to contract for

A Quantity of **POT-ASH,**

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

5 BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 18, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IN addition to his former Assortment, has just received, a variety of seasonable and assorted, Fresh

3 GOODS,

VIZ.—Irish Linens, Lutestrings, Umbrellas, Silk Hoes and Gloves assorted &c. All coloured Nankeens, and Cotton Goods of most descriptions.—A quantity of Saddlery, with other articles in the Hardware line.—Wines and Spirits assorted with Groceries, window Glazs, Iron, Steel, Pennsylvania Castings, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash.

Elijah W. Craig.

WILSON'S

Grammar,

For Sale at this Office.

W. Lexington, July 15, 1805. 6w

Coach Making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at his shop on Main Cross Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Holmes's; where every article in his business may be had on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Richard Ashton.
Lexington, July 16, 1805. 2m

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Mason Circuit Court, sct.

May Term, 1805.

Thomas Bodley } Complainants,
and James Hughes }

Against
John P. Duvall's } Defendants
heirs & representatives }

IN CHANCEY.

THE defendants Lewis Duvall, Jesse Weatherington, and Betsy his wife, and John Brown and Nancy his wife, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainants bill, or that the same shall be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper, for two months successively.

A Copy. Teste

JOSEPH BRIGGS, D. Clk.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STOR of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. STOR and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one to two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Tobaccoist's business,

are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing **TOBACCO,**

and **SEGARS;**

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch **SNUFF,** of superior quality.

tf MARCH 6, 1805.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,** in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good feller, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805. tf

Bourbon Circuit, May Term, 1805.

Augustine Eastin, } Compl.

AGAINST,

Patty Watking, & Jane Watkins, heirs of Thomas Watkins } Defs.

deceased.

In Chancery.

THE Defendants, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the order of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next August Term, and answer the Complainant's Bill. That a copy of this order be forthwith, inserted for eight weeks successively, in some one of the newspapers of this State.

A Copy Att.

Geo. Arnold, C. B. C. C.

NOT OPENING BY Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of
Dry Goods, Hand Ware, Queens Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

Four or five journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brull creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brull creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinneth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Malon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1805. }

18 Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, ten dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should, such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and salted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to infer Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805. tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of May,

A BLACK COW,

Near the calling;—Also,

A SMALL WHITE COW,

Which gave milk—neither of which is marked—Also a small white two year old STEER, marked with a crop off the left ear, and a small nick in the under side of the same. Any person delivering said cattle to me in Lexington, or sending me word so that I get them, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ELDER.

Lexington, June 18th, 1805. tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

To be for a number of years, four or five **NEGRO BOYS,** from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main street, opposite the Bank.

Lexington, march 2d, 1805.

19 COOK,

I WANT to hire, an experienced

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

I WISH TO SELL MY Plantation;

Containing about 175 acres, and situate about three miles from Lexington—Also,

1000 acres of Land on Licking.

750 do. do. on Floyd's Fork.

450 do. do. on Saven Creek.

And a handsome **COACHEE.**

For terms apply to

Thomas January.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

Kentucky or New-Orleans Boats.

WANTED—One MAN, who understands the building of New-Orleans Boats, to bring down Coal;—**FOUR BLACK MEN,** who understand using the broad-axe. Also **TWO MEN** who understand the whip saw, to whom generous wages will be given per month. For terms, apply to John Kiefer, sign of the White Horse, opposite the market Lexington.

Or, Proposals will be received at said place, to build boats to bring down coal, at a certain sum, as per agreement, per boat.—Apply at said John Kiefer's, as above.

TAKE NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, that all persons whatever, are publicly warned from taking off Coal, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Planks, Spars, Logs, or working Salt petre Caves, or taking any thing whatever, (except those who live upon the lands, and them only what corn and meat they make), upon a certain tract called Carnan's patent, beginning on the North Fork, on the left hand side, going up, of the North Fork of the Three Forks of Kentucky, above Jacob Miller's, and running down said river, below and nearly opposite to Sturgeon creek, and running nine miles back in the country; or otherwise they will be prosecuted with all the severity that the laws of the United States, in the federal court at Frankfort, (Kentucky) will permit of.

THOMAS FLAHAVAN.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS.

In all its branches: **Papering,** and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise **Gilding and japanning**—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old **Looking Glasses.** They have received an elegant assortment of **Gilt Borders,** for pictures or looking glass frames—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physiognotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of **PUTTY.**

Three or four **APPRENTICES** to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

MY take notice, that some time ago, I advertised for all persons who had any demands against General Simon Kenton, to come forward to the subscriber with their demands, that measures might be taken for their adjustment and discharge; the said Kenton at that time intended going to Louisiana, but on account of his bad state of health, has declined going for this season. I therefore give a further notice, that all those who do not come forward with their demands to me, on or before the first day of September next, either in person, or by their agent, legally authorized; need not come to me after that time—I also request that if any person has any demands against me, as the said Kenton's, trustee, or otherwise, that they may bring them forward, on or before the said first day of September, as I shall on the second day of September next, re-convey to the said Simon Kenton, all the property of his that is in my hands, or in any wise under my direction.

John Kenton.

Mason County, 21 June, 1805.

CASH

WILL be given for a large quantity of

Flax Seed,

delivered at the Old Mill, where Linseed Oil may at all times be had for Cash.

John Lobb.

Lexington, July 8, 1805. tf

A Likely young NEGRO WOMAN

For Sale—Enquire of the Publisher